

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with rare exceptions, all vessels bound for the United States remain in the open bay.

[Inclosures.]

PERMIT-HARBOR POLICE GUARD.

Barbados, W. I., August 13, 1904.

Permission is hereby given to Doctor Ward, of the United States Health Department, to go on board of any vessel in quarantine at any time, either day or night, even although the health officers may not have visited, and again return to the shore at his convenience.

E. HOWARD BANNISTER, Health Officer.

Circular relative to disinfection of vessels.

Office of the American Consul, Barbados, W. I., August 25, 1904.

To masters, agents, or owners of steamships and sailing vessels bound for ports in the United States of America:

Until further notice, at the request of the master, agent, or owner, any vessel bound for any port south of the southern boundary of Maryland in the United States coming from a port infected or suspected of being infected with yellow fever will be fumigated under my direction and a certificate to that effect will be attached to the American bills of health. This certificate, when presented at the southern ports of the United States, it is expected, will prevent the quarantine detention of these vessels upon their arrival, unless ten days or more have been consumed in the voyage from this port.

Any vessel coming from a port infected or suspected of being infected with plague and bound for any port in the United States will be fumigated under my direction at the request of the master, agent, or owner, and a certificate of disinfection issued. This certificate, it is expected, will prevent the quarantine detention of these vessels upon their arrival.

The various agents, owners, or shipping interests shall furnish the material necessary to conduct this fumigation and also the help required to perform it.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM K. WARD, Assistant Surgeon.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

Africa—Lourenço Marquez.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Brunn.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 203, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1904. Total number of deaths, 226, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 5, scarlet fever 10, and 47 from tuberculosis.

Bahamas—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended September 2, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.